

# BRITISH FLYERS KEEP UP UNCEASING FIRE ON GERMAN TROOPS

In the sector of Noyon the French made some progress in a local operation. "French reconnoitering parties were very active, especially in the region of the Oise Canal. A French detachment crossed the canal west of Pierremande and brought back ten prisoners and one machine gun. French patrols also took prisoners in the sector of Corbeny, in the Champagne, near Seicheprey, and in the Vosges. A German raid at Teton was repulsed. Everywhere else the night was calm."

Premier Clemenceau returned to Paris last night from the battlefield where he had been getting into close touch with conditions.

The impression of the situation which he brought back to the capital with him was a favorable one.

## GERMANS STRIKE WESTWARD AFTER CAPTURE OF BAILLEUL

Trying to Push on to Hazebrouck, the Railway Centre Eight and a Half Miles Away.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 16 (Associated Press).—Bailleul, eight and a half miles east of Hazebrouck, in Flanders, was captured and occupied by the Germans last evening when the enemy also seized Le Revetsberg ridge, east of the town. As a result the British pulled their lines back northward somewhat to positions running east and west a little above Bailleul and Le Revetsberg.

Fighting is continuing in this sector, with the Germans trying to push westward toward the railway centre of Hazebrouck.

The loss of Bailleul was not unexpected, for its strategic value could not compensate for the lives it would cost to retain it in the face of the terrible onslaughts the Germans would be able to bring to bear against it.

Last night's attack was preceded by a very heavy bombardment from German guns of all calibers. After this intense preparation the enemy lunged into the line the Alpine Corps, the 117th German Division and the Eleventh Bavarian Division, and bore down on the defending positions along the front from Mount de Lille—high ground just southeast of Bailleul—to Crucifix Corner, an elevation on the Bailleul-Neuve Eglise highway, about 2,000 yards west of the latter place.

Desperate fighting ensued, but the battle-weary defenders, despite their gallant resistance, were unable to withstand the shock from overwhelming numbers of fresh troops. Slowly the British line fell back, but unbroken and in good order, until they reached their present positions, where they held.

About the time the Germans surged forward against Bailleul they also attempted to advance by two attacks southwest of Bailleul just opposite the northeast corner of the forest of Nieppe. These drives were preceded by heavy mine-thrower preparations. One attack was driven back by artillery fire before the opposing infantry came to close quarters, but the others materialized.

The Germans hurled themselves against the British furiously, but without avail, for the line held and the attacking troops were forced to fall back.

The attack in the Bailleul sector had been boiling all day and had been expected to break at any moment. The Germans continued to pour northward along the roads leading to Estaires and again the British Flying Corps did great work.

The intrepid flyers kept up an unceasing machine-gun and bombing warfare against the enemy transport and troops, flying at a very low altitude.

Yon Stettin and Von Carlowitz Commanded Forces.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 16 (United Press).—The German troops that captured Bailleul were commanded by von Stettin, who drove from the south, and by von Carlowitz, whose storming forces pushed northward on the east of the city, simultaneously assaulting Le Revetsberg. Several units swept past Bailleul itself.

Rushing up reinforcements, Hindenburg is attacking heavily from near Merville to Neuve Eglise.

[This takes in the entire right centre of the German drive. From Merville to Neuve Eglise is eleven miles in an air line, but the front covers nearly fifteen miles, and embraces Merville, Neuve-Berquin, Meris, Meteren, Bailleul and Neuve Eglise.]

On the Somme battlefield von der Marwitz's artillery is speeding up, showing the German Second Army is bristling with guns. There is considerable shelling of villages behind the British front.

NURSES WANT STRAPS.

Need Insults to Compel Obedience in War Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Shoulder straps for women military nurses were urged today before the House Military Affairs Committee at a public hearing on the Baker Bill conferring commissions on medical women workers in military hospitals abroad.

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, a New York lawyer, told the committee that the military nurses need rank of some sort in order to compel obedience in the hospitals.

## ONE U. S. SOLDIER BRINGS BACK THREE GERMAN PRISONERS

Pershing's Men Are Undeceived by the Teutonic Trick of Yelling "Gas."

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 16 (Associated Press).—The German attack against the American positions on the right bank of the Meuse, north of St. Mihiel, Sunday, was made by a force of 400 picked troops who were recently brought there from the Russian front. Although the Americans were outnumbered more than two to one, they completely repulsed the enemy, driving him back to his own trenches.

The known enemy casualties include sixty-four dead, many wounded and eleven prisoners, besides a number of wounded who were dragged back to the German lines by their comrades. The American casualties were comparatively slight.

The Germans attempted to deceive the Americans by appearing in front of the trenches and speaking French and English, and also by yelling "gas." The deception, however, was soon discovered and cost the enemy dear.

GOT A GERMAN BEFORE HE GOT A MATCH.

Numerous stories of individual bravery poured into the headquarters today. A young Italian, born in a Pennsylvania coal mining town, killed one German and captured three. He saw eight Germans walking in a communication trench ahead of him and, although alone, he shot and killed one and ran after the others, capturing two and wounding some of those who escaped. He then returned to the American line and turned over the prisoners to a non-commissioned officer, and coolly asked for a match.

The non-com jokingly said: "I'll give you a match if you bring in another prisoner." The Italian, who is only five feet four inches tall, took him at his word and went back over the parapet. He returned in less than five minutes, walking with drawn bayonet behind a six-foot German who was yelling "Kamerad, Kamerad."

A few minutes later it was reported that ten Germans were lying in a machine gun nest in no man's land. The Italian started for the spot alone, but he was ordered back by the commander of the unit, who later sent a detachment of men to rout out the enemy, which they did.

GERMANS EXPECTED TO HOLD AMERICAN TRENCHES.

The prisoners captured by the Americans were mostly men under twenty years of age. They carried two days' rations and trenching tools, and said they expected to occupy the American front line position. Most of them complained about the German food. The bread which they carried was almost black and they eagerly devoured the white bread offered by their captors.

The prisoners said the attack was made by picked men of four companies, two from the 272d Regiment, regular reserves; one of shock troops and one of pioneers. Some wore belts with a large buckle bearing the inscription "Gott Mit Uns." Several carried long trench knives resembling daggers.

A large percentage of the American troops participating in this engagement were sons of foreign born parents, some of them being only seventeen or eighteen years old. They are, however, hardened to trench warfare and absolutely fearless. There is nothing they like better than a chance to "go over the top." The officers have difficulty in restraining them. Whenever they ask for a patrol or raiding party every man wants to go, and they are convinced that each of them is better than two Germans. Sunday they proved it.

GERMAN TRICK FOILED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

The enemy made the attack in four groups. As soon as they reached the American wire entanglements they began yelling "Gas!" At one point the Americans began to put on their gas masks, whereupon the Germans opened fire, but the ruse was discovered before the enemy could do any damage.

The Americans went on to the German line and hand grenades, rifles and automatics. A small party of Germans who attempted the same trick at another point were outwitted by an American, who shouted, "Follow me, there's too much wind for gas. They are Germans. Give them hell!"

"And we did," added a Massachussetts lad, who took part in the attack.

Another group of the enemy tried to impersonate the Allies. "They didn't have the password," said one American private, "so we decided to fire first and ask questions afterward, but when we got through with them there were none ready to talk."

One Sergeant and two privates, cut off in a corner of a trench, held out for more than two hours against a much superior force and finally reached the American lines in safety. Two other Americans, who had been made prisoners and were being led past a strong point in the American

## Battle Line in Flanders And the Extension to the Sea



Arrows point to positions now under hottest attack.

## PRISONERS OF WAR HERE ARE ALL PUT TO WORK

Americans Held in Germany Complain of Lack of Blankets and of Food.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Every German prisoner of war in this country is being put to work. Eight hundred and fifty were set to building roads near Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., while others at Fort McPherson, Ga., were employed in building new structures to house other prisoners.

With the War Department taking over for the navy the U. S. prisoners captured by the destroyer Fanning there still remains the problem of whether Gen. Pershing's prisoners shall be brought back here. A decision on this point is expected soon.

That some complaints of German food and camp conditions have come from American prisoners in Germany became known today. Some of the men reported that they did not have enough blankets, while others said they were given poor quality food or little of it. The international law requires a nation to feed its prisoners as it feeds its own soldiers. This Germany is not doing, though the United States is scrupulously observing that regulation.

## HELINGSFORS YIELDS BOOTY.

Germans Also Took Prisoners in Finnish Capital.

VASA, Finland, April 16.—Several prisoners and a large amount of booty were taken by the German troops, which captured Helingsfors, capital of Finland, according to a communication issued from the headquarters of the German commander, Gen. von der Goltz. The city was captured on Saturday, being taken by storm after desperate struggles in the streets and in forests around the town.

## HAVRE DE GRACE RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Selling: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs.—King Worth, 11.07 (Molesworth), straight 15.50, place 13.00, show 12.60; Murphy, 11.7 (Trozier), place 12.90, show 12.70; Wagoner, 12.0 (Henderson), place 12.00, show 11.90; third, Time 1:01 1/2. Rollin Laird, Swain, Sleepy Sam, Paganini, Col. Ballentine, John John, Stalwart also ran.

## HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

RACE TRACK, HAVRE DE GRACE, ME., April 16.—The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds, selling: four furlongs.—John Power, 10.0; King Worth, 11.0; Murphy, 11.7; Trozier, 12.0; Henderson, 12.0; Wagoner, 12.0; Rollin Laird, 12.0; Sleepy Sam, 12.0; Paganini, 12.0; Col. Ballentine, 12.0; John John, 12.0; Stalwart, 12.0.

## PRESIDENT SENDS REGRETS.

Forced to Cancel Trip to See Brooklyn Sunday School Parade.

President Wilson today postponed his visit to Brooklyn on June 6 to review the Sunday school parade. He sent a letter of regret to U. S. Senator Calder, pleading pressure of official business. President Wilson's letter follows: "My dear Senator Calder: I know about the remarkable Sunday school celebration which takes place in Brooklyn every spring. I have repeatedly promised myself the pleasure of witnessing it. Unhappily I have always been prevented and now more so than ever it seems impossible. Will you not please convey to those concerned my warm appreciation of the invitation which your letter kindly extends and my disappointment that I cannot accept it? Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON."

## German Troops to Occupy Roumanian Oil Fields.

AMSTERDAM, April 16.—In connection with the provision of the Roumanian peace treaty giving Germany a lease of ninety-nine years on the Roumanian oil wells, the German Tageblatt newspaper, Germany has reserved the right of military occupation of the oil-producing region for several years.

## BOYS FROM FARMS OUT IN IOWA ARE HEROES IN FRANCE

Officers Who Led Them Into German Trenches Win the War Cross.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NEAR LUNEVILLE, March 12 (United Press).—The farmer from Iowa is showing soldierly qualities equal to those of any other Americans on the battlefield. After the big raid against the German lines on March 9 an Iowa farmer was sitting at a rough wood table, writing out a report of what had happened the night before for his superior officer.

He was Capt. Charles Casey. His home is in Veliska. His massive shoulders were bent far over the table as he wrote a plain, colorless statement to the effect that he and his men left their trenches at 5.05 the afternoon before; that all objectives were reached, and that they had returned to their own lines on scheduled time.

It was what would be called a "minor operation" in a military sense—merely a raid. But this is a super-war, and during the brief time the operation lasted, it was probably as violent as Americans have ever seen. They passed through a hell of fire, found the woods, trenches and dugouts of the Germans demolished by artillery; an airplane swooped down on them until the grinning face of the aviator plying his machine gun could be seen.

The boys who went through this are simple farmer boys again, though in uniform and in a soldier's billet.

"The boys were great, weren't they," Capt. Casey said. "It was the hardest thing I ever did in my life—that blowing the whistle that sent them over. I know they wanted to go, every one of them. They were spoiling for it. But to look out there, to know what they were going into—by George, it was hard."

"We're all from the same county, you know. And there wasn't a yellow one in the bunch. Two boys left behind to see that every one went over had nothing to do, and ran as hard as they could from one dugout to another on their inspection, so they could catch up with us. Have you seen the old man?"

The "old man" is Capt. Ross, also from Veliska. He is beyond forty. His thinning hair is streaked with gray, and his face shows lines of work and study. He led another raiding party that entered the German lines, not far from where Casey and his men went in.

"I just want to shake the old man's hand," mused Casey. "He didn't have to come over here, of course, but he's a wonder."

Up a flight of rickety stairs in a big bare room, Capt. Ross was found. His gray eyes were tired. "I was just looking over last night's party as it appears on paper," Ross explained as he arose. "I guess I'll keep this as a sort of souvenir."

He was told that Capt. Casey was down there. His eyes lighted up. Then, standing in the middle of the street, their clothes torn and tattered by German barbed wire, their hands and faces still soiled and Iowa merchant and farmer clasped hands. All about them were other Americans. There was joking and laughter as group after group of these boys passed by.

But there was a trace of a tear in the eyes of Casey and the eyes of Ross.

"The boys couldn't have been better, could they?" they asked each other almost in the same breath. "The folks at home should be proud of them."

The Iowa farmer and the Iowa merchant now wear the war cross. Their names are on the rolls of the French Army for bravery and gallantry in action.

## GERMAN BREAD RATION MAY BE CUT AGAIN, DICTATOR WARNS PEOPLE

Present Supply Dependent Wholly Upon What Can Be Secured From the Ukraine.

LONDON, April 16.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague quotes the German Food Controller, von Walldorf, as follows:

Owing to the small supplies no satisfactory solution of the economic problem can be attained. Whether the present bread ration can be maintained depends on supplies from the Ukraine. But there is good hope that we can get through to the next harvest without suffering altogether from great privations.

Lord Rhonda, British Food Controller, in an interview with the Associated Press today said: "It is a fight, not for Paris, but for food. The cry of 'give us bread' resounds incessantly in Hindenburg's ears, and that cry has set the German legions moving. The Russian and Roumanian granaries proved to be nothing but a mirage. The despairing energies of hunger are at the heart of this fury of battle."

## 10 BRIGADIER GENERALS RAISED TO MAJOR RANK

Wilson Makes Promotions in National Army, Also Advancing Twenty-seven Colonels.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Ten Brigadier Generals of the National Army were nominated today by President Wilson to be Major Generals and twenty-seven Colonels.

Nominated to be Brigadier Generals: Col. Robert L. Noble, Arthur Johnson, Charles Gerhardt, William K. Dashiell, Guy H. Preston, Frank W. Caldwell, Lutz Wahl, John L. Hines, Joseph C. Castner, Julian R. Lindsey, George H. Jamerson, Lincoln C. Andrews, Dwight E. Aultman, Ora E. Hunt, Adrian S. Fleming, Thomas W. Darrah, Johnson Hagood, Lytle Brown, Alfred A. Starbird, Edward T. Donnelly, Fred T. Austin, William J. Westervelt, Augustine McIntyre, Richard W. Young, George A. Winkate, Hugh S. Johnson, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Wood.

Col. George A. Winkate, who today was nominated to be Brigadier General, was commander of the 2d Regiment of Field Artillery, New York State Guard. He was one of the best known officers of the Guard, which he joined as a private in Company D of the 23d Regiment in 1895. He is a son of Gen. George W. Winkate.

100 LOAN HONOR FLAGS IN NEW YORK DISTRICT

Cleveland Territory Takes Lead in Nation With 234 Communities Oversubscribed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Cleveland Federal Reserve district today wrestled from the San Francisco district the honor of having the most communities oversubscribed to the Third Liberty Loan. Its record is now 234, as compared with San Francisco's 206. Toledo and Columbus are making rapid progress in their campaigns. Columbus reports 68,000 subscribers for a total of \$15,000,000. Toledo, with 59,000 subscribers for \$13,000,000, is 40 per cent. above its quota. Dayton, O., reported \$2,000,000 sales.

Pittsburgh women have gathered \$2,000,000 in subscriptions. The New York Federal Reserve district has awarded 100 honor flags. New England reports 146 communities, with one-half of the district's total subscribed in Massachusetts.

## AUSTRIAN DRIVE AT HAND, ITALIAN EXPERTS BELIEVE

Emperor's Visit to Front and Inspired Articles in Press Indicate Wide Offensive.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—An Austrian offensive against Italy is imminent and will be started on a large scale, in the opinion of Italian observers, as expressed in official messages today to the Italian Embassy here. The report of the visit of Emperor Charles to the Austrian front and inspired articles in the Austrian and German newspapers, the usual forerunners of an offensive, are taken as an indication.

"The enemy press has begun to speak openly of the offensive in order to prepare the Austro-Hungarian public for the inevitable losses resulting from such colossal operations as are anticipated by semi-official newspapers," the despatches say.

"The Vossische Zeitung (Berlin), in an article full of mysterious allusions, says this spring will put Switzerland's neutrality under the severest test, as the Austro-German troops will probably encircle, in the course of their operations, the little republic. The Mannheim Anzeiger urges that the German offensive in France be completed with a 'similarly irresistible drive' against the Italian and against the British in Palestine."

U. S. BALL FIELDS IN BOIS.

Three Diamonds for American Soldiers' League.

PARIS, April 16.—The handsome Bois de Boulogne is likely to become the principal baseball field around Paris. The city authorities have granted permission for the use of the unimproved space in the great park for three diamonds to be used by the American Expeditionary Force League in Paris. Another diamond will be provided by the racing club at Commeny.

## LEARN TO SWIM NOW Complete Course 85 MEN and WOMEN Expert Instruction FLEISCHMAN BATHS

SIXTH AVE. Cor. 42nd Street

DIED.

McCANN.—On April 14, HUGH F. McCANN, brother of James J. and Mrs. John Satterly.

Funeral from his sister's residence, 435 Fort Washington ave., on Wednesday, April 17, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Immaculation, West 175th st.

OLD FASHION GUM DROPS.—Who doesn't like those old-fashioned gum drops? These are the ones you used to have over a cup of tea. They're presented in the pleasant flavors of Orange, Lemon and Licorice.

CHOCOLATE COVERED PLANTATIONS.—Old-Fashioned Golden Brown Molasses Candy on the inside. Rich, fragrant, velvety chocolate on the outside. A combination of the best stands absolutely alone in the candy world. FOUND BOX 34c

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## INDICTMENTS STAND IN SEA SIDE PARK CASES

Justice Goff Refuses Motion to Dismiss Made for Bailey, Reynolds and Greve.

Supreme Court Justice Goff this afternoon denied a motion to dismiss the indictments against Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; William H. Reynolds, former State Senator; William M. Greve, Vice President of the Nonpartisan Realty Company; and Charles A. O'Malley, formerly land expert for the State Comptroller.

The men had been indicted for alleged conspiracy in connection with the sale of the Seaside Park site to the city under the Mitchell administration. Dismissal of the indictments was sought on the ground of insufficient evidence and the statute of limitations. Justice Goff said the constitutional rights of the defendants had not been violated and that the evidence had been sufficient to warrant the indictments.

## TWO WIRELESS PLANTS DISMANTLED IN CHICAGO

One Said to Have Been Powerful Enough to Have Communicated With Germany.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Two wireless plants, one of which is said to have been powerful enough to communicate with Germany, have been dismantled by Federal agents. The keeper of one of the stations was arrested, but his name was withheld.

## INSTITUTE OF FRANCE TO HONOR MR WILSON

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Wilson will be elected a member of the Institute of France. An official despatch says that the Academy of Moral and Political Science, finding it necessary to elect in its section of foreign associates a member to replace Mr. Villari di Filadelfia, has proposed the name of President Wilson, which was received with much appreciation. On account of formalities to be observed the election will not be held for several weeks. The despatch said the President would be elected by acclamation.

## AVIATOR KILLED BY FALL.

Instructor With California Victim Also May Die.

LONG BEACH, Cal., April 16.—Lawrence M. Reel, twenty-one, was killed, and Grigori Christofferson, his instructor, was perhaps fatally injured in an aviation accident on the beach here today. They were in the practice flight when their machine fell.

## SHELLS KILL ONE IN PARIS.

Woman Victim of Long Range Fire—Two Wounded.

PARIS, April 16.—Shells from the long-range German guns killed one woman and wounded one woman and one man in the Paris District last night, according to an official statement issued today.

## Americans in Canadian Casualty List.

OTTAWA, April 16.—The following Americans are listed in today's Canadian casualty report: Killed in action—E. G. Gadsby, Holyoke, Mass. Died of wounds—G. Findlay, Manchester, N. H.; G. R. Dwire, Silvertown, Ore.; W. G. R. Dwire, Silvertown, Ore.; F. T. Herd, Dunkirk, N. Y.; B. Holland, Bay City, Mich.; W. Hamilton, Little Falls, Minn.; H. Smith, Chicago.

## \$50,000,000 Concrete Ship Bill Introduced.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for constructing concrete ships was introduced today by Senator McCumber of North Dakota. The measure was prepared by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board.

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